

# Mechanics' Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 3.

ALBANY, DECEMBER 25, 1847.

WHOLE NUMBER 55.

## THE WORLD FOR SALE.

BY REV. RALPH HOYT.

THE WORLD FOR SALE!—hang out the sign;  
Call every traveller here to me;—  
Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,  
And set me from earth's bondage free?  
'Tis going!—yes, I mean to fling  
The bauble from my soul away;—  
I'll sell it, whatsoe'er it bring:—  
The world at auction here to-day:

It is a glorious thing to see,—  
Ah! it has cheated me so sore!  
It is not what it seems to be:—  
FOR SALE!—It shall be mine no more,  
Come, turn it o'er and view it well;—  
I would not have you purchase dear;—  
'Tis going! going! I must sell:—  
Who bids? Who'll buy the SPLENDID TEAR?

Here's WEALTH in glittering heaps of gold,—  
Who bids?—But let me tell you fair,  
A baser lot was never sold;—  
Who'll buy the heavy heaps of care?  
And here spread out in broad domain,  
A goodly landscape all may trace,  
Hall—cottage—tree—field—hill and plain:  
Who'll buy himself a burial place!—

Here's LOVE, the dreamy potent spell,  
That beauty flings around the heart;—  
I know its power, alas! too well;—  
'Tis going. Love and I must part:  
Must part!—What can I more with Love?  
All over the enchanter's reign;  
Who'll buy the plumeless dying dove—  
An hour of bliss—an age of pain?

And FRIENDSHIP, rarest gem of earth,—  
(Who e'er hath found the jewel his?)  
Frail, fickle, false and little worth;—  
Who bids for FRIENDSHIP—as it is?  
'Tis going! going!—Hear the call:—  
Once, twice and thrice!—'Tis very low:—  
'Twas once my hope, my stay, my all,—  
But now the broken staff must go:—

FAME! Hold the brilliant meteor high;—  
How dazzling every gilded name!—  
Ye millions now's the time to buy!  
How much for Fame? How much for FAME?  
Hear how it thunders!—Would you stand  
On high Olympus, far renown'd,  
Now purchase, and a world command,  
And be—with a world's curses crown'd!

Sweet star of HOPE! with ray to shine.  
In every sad foreboding breast  
Save this desponding one of mine,—  
Who bids for man's last friend and best?—  
Ah! were not mine a bankrupt life,  
This treasure should my soul sustain;  
But Hope and I are now at strife,  
Nor ever may unite again.

And SONG!—For sale my tuneless lute!  
Sweet solace, mine no more to hold;  
The chords that charmed my soul are mute,  
I cannot wake the notes of old!  
Or e'en were mine a wizard shell,  
Could chain a world in rapture high;

Yet now a sad farewell! farewell!—  
Must on its last faint echoes die.—  
Ambition, fashion, show and pride,—  
I part from all forever now;  
Grief, in an overwhelming tide,  
Has taught my haughty heart to bow.  
Poor heart! distracted, ah, so long,—  
And still its aching throbs to bear;—  
How broken, that was once so strong;  
How heavy, once so free from care!

No more for me life's fitful dream;—  
Bright vision vanishing away!—  
My bark requires a deeper stream—  
My sinking soul a surer stay.  
By DEATH, stern sheriff! all bereft,  
I weep, yet humbly kiss the rod;—  
The best of all I still have left—  
My FAITH, my BIBLE, and my GOD.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

## FRANK EDGARTON,

OR,

### “HE'S ONLY A CARPENTER.”

“What happens every day.”

Concluded.

BY J. N. T. TUCKER.

## CHAPTER II.

A few evenings after the events noted in the preceding chapter, a man, closely enveloped in a cloak, with a cap drawn low over his forehead, might have been seen leisurely and cautiously walking down a narrow dark street in the direction of the river. He appeared anxious to pass without observation.

Close in the rear of this individual, yet screened from his view by a heavy fog that overspread the city, walked with trembling and cautious step, a young woman of great beauty and delicacy. Her age appeared to be not above twenty years, although there were marks of sorrow upon her countenance.

After proceeding some distance down that street, the young man stopped before an old dilapidated dwelling, and after waiting a moment to see that no one was passing, he gently rapped upon the door.

A rough looking negro of middle age, answered the signal from within, by a single rap upon the inside of the door. This signal was responded to by a similar rap on the outside, when the door was opened and the young man entered, when it was quietly closed.

“Good evenin, Massa Willum,” said the negro.

“Hist!” whispered the young man, “I heard a noise outside.”

The noise was produced by a mis-step of the young lady, who, anxious to learn the object of the young man in visiting that dreary abode, had placed her ear to the key hole.

After waiting a moment and hearing nothing, the young man said, “go on Jose, it was nothing more than my imagination, I presume, for I was very careful in observing that no one followed me.”

“Well, den, we go on,” said the negro, and he pro-

ceeded—“Massa Willum, I don't b'leve we can git de ole man dis time. I've ben dare two or tree times, and I ollers fine him close home. But, I say, Massa Willum, one ting I does know, de ole fellow has got a big pile-o' gold and bills in he cellar.”

“Ha, how do you know that, Jose?”

“O I fine him out. Ye sees I went down dare to-day, see Judy, and she fool did 'nt 'spect dis chile was spy.”

“Did you learn where he keeps his money?”

“Yes I learn dat too. He keeps 'em all in a trunk under his bed.”

“Well, Jose, I must have that money to-night, and if you are willing to risk it, I will contrive a plan by which we can get it. If we succeed you will have enough to live without work for a long time.

“Well, I do any ting you says—I does any ting you do.”

“Very well. Be ready at eleven o'clock to-night, and meet me at the stable in the rear of his house. I will, in the meantime see Clem, and reconnoitre the premises. Do you understand?”

“O yes, I understand.”

“Well, I must be gone.”

“But, stop Massa Willum: shall I take de bulldogs?”

“By no means. We shall not need them. I intend to accomplish the object without hurting the old fellow.”

“How de debble you gyne to do it?”

“I will tell you. You must go to the kitchen door and open it, as you have often done before, when you was hungry, and while Clem keeps guard there, with this dark lantern we can very easily find our way to the bed room of old J—. I will open that door, and we will seize the old fellow and bind and gag him before he can raise the servants. We can then carry off the prize.”

“But 'spose dey wakes up?”

“No danger, if we are cautious; with these India rubbers, a cat could not hear us. But if they do, why we must lay them out with our sticks.”

“Well den, jest as you say, Massa; you knows best, I 'spose.”

That young lady who stood listening at the door, although she could hear but indistinctly, heard enough to satisfy her that a bold and daring robbery was contemplated. And what was her horror! That young man was her brother! Witnessing his disquietude and feeling an indefinable foreboding of evil, she had followed him—not, however, expecting to witness such a revelation as this, but hoping to learn where he resorted to for gaming—heroically determined, if possible to save him. And now so shocked was she at the evidences of his depravity and guilt, that her limbs almost refused to sustain her!

It was no time for hesitation. The resolve was quickly made—“I will save him—at least I will try. I will follow him until I reach a more public street and discover myself to him, and he shall return with me to the home of our youth and innocence.”

Riley cautiously left the habitation of the negro, and



as hastily as he conceived safe, walked toward State street, which he must cross to reach the residence of Clem.

As the steps of the young man reached a street sufficiently lighted to permit him to see her face, his sister hastened forward and seized him by the arm, exclaiming as she did so; "William where—", The sentence was unfinished. Overcome by the sad emotions of her heart, she fainted in his arms.

A few moments only elapsed, ere Margaret was restored to consciousness, when taking her brother by the arm, she entreated him to accompany her home, to which consenting, he inquired what had brought her there alone, and at that hour of the night.

"I will inform you when we reach home," she said, with a sigh.

On arriving at their residence they found their mother greatly alarmed for the safety of Margaret, as she had given no intimation of her intended absence.

"We have been taking a short walk," said Margaret.

"You should inform me when you go out in the evening, child," said the fond mother. "I was very unhappy, lest some accident had befallen you."

William was very impatient to absent himself again, but his sister resolved to prevent it. "I have something of great importance to say to you," she whispered, "and you must not go until you hear it."

Retiring to another room, she requested him to be seated, when after an effort to compose herself, she said: "William, my dear brother, you must not go out again to night, or if you do, I am resolved to accompany you."

"You speak in a mystery, sister," he replied.

"Then I will explain it," she said, looking up into his face, while tears gushed from her eyes. "Impelled by a painful impression that some great evil threatened yourself or our family, I followed you when you left the house, and saw you enter the house of the negro Jose. Listening there I heard, what—oh! my brother, I would I had never lived to hear!" and falling upon his arm, she wept convulsively, while he trembled in every limb, but attempted no reply.

On regaining her composure in a measure, she continued, while the face of her brother was pale as marble; "Now, William, it is not too late to save yourself. Banish forever from your mind the thoughts of crime. Do not add to your own misery and to the sufferings of your dear mother and sister the disgrace and ruin of crime. Let your past follies and imprudences teach you that the path of virtue is the path of honor and peace. I know all. I know your embarrassment—I know our poverty and am prepared to endure it—but I cannot endure the thought of that fearful doom that awaits us in the consequences of your present course of life. Promise me now that you will abandon that course and resolve to live uprightly, and all will yet be well with us—and the secret I have this night learned shall remain in my own bosom."

"We are already ruined. This house, and our farm are already mortgaged beyond my power to redeem them, and unless by some means I can obtain money, we shall be turned out of home into the streets, beggars—to be despised and hooted at by the very boys as we pass. No, no, I cannot endure that. I had rather die in prison," said William, as he arose and walked across the room.

"But have you no pity—no love for our dear mother? Would you crush the last fond hope of her heart, and my own? Have we not a claim upon your honor?"

"It is this—that drives me to madness—that renders me desperate. We are already beggars, and the heart of that fond mother must be broken, as she will soon learn the state of my affairs."

"No, we are not yet beggars, I trust. I have a secret, which, if I were to reveal to you, would convince you that we are not. We have a friend who will provide again the necessity for our leaving this well loved home. And if you will turn your attention to the business of your profession you will soon be able to surmount the obstacles to prosperity, that now appear so formidable."

"Who is this friend of whom you speak?"

"I cannot tell you more. My word is pledged that I will not—but what I say is true."

"I care not who it is, I am unwilling to be under obligation to any one—and besides, I more than half suspect it is—Edgerton. If it be him, he shall find I scorn his offices of pretended kindness."

"No matter now, who it is, you must retire and seek that composure you so much need."

"No, I must first see some friends. I must see—but, no matter, I will return shortly."

"William, remember, I know your secret, and dearly as I love you, will not encourage an act so base as—"

"No more—I will hear no more—retire, now if you will, I shall be at home in due time."

Thus saying, William left the house, and repaired to the dwelling of Jose, where he unexpectedly found Clem, and the two Negro's were prepared for the enterprise. Riley soon made them acquainted with the surprise with which he had been met and expressed a desire, at least for the evening, to abandon it.

"Well, Massa Willum, you can do as you please—but I have made arrangements with Judy for getting the old man sound asleep to night, and we shall never have a better chance. He takes a little toddy every night, about nine o'clock and goes to bed. Judy will to-night give him a little sleep'em in his toddy, you see, and by ten o'clock de debble he'self couldn't wake him up."

"Very well," said William, "it is now about ten, let us proceed directly on the business, and I can return in time to prevent any suspicion from my sisters."

Thus saying, William sat down and rested his head on his hand, for he had many fearful misgivings. But the hope of getting money, and the determination to leave the city forever, urged him, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties and determinations of his sister, to proceed with the robbery.

In a few moments the trio started for the dwelling of the rich old Dutchman. On arriving at his residence, they found all was still. The house was dark and as predicted, the toddy administered by Judy had done its work. They entered and bore off the prize without difficulty. The avails of their night's enterprise were five thousand dollars in specie, which was equally divided among the three. And, William Riley returned to his home, a burglar and a robber.

#### CHAPTER III.

It was several days after the robbery before the old man discovered his loss, not having occasion to examine his trunks. When the robbery was discovered, his distress was great. Whom to charge with the crime he knew not. The affair was made known at the Police and every search made, that the circumstances required but without gaining the least information. A large reward was offered. This failed to elicit any information.

But there was one in whose breast a deep sense of the authors of the robbery existed. This was the gentle sister of William. Many were the struggles of her heart upon the question whether duty required her to reveal the secrets of her discovery. In the absence of any proof, she decided upon silence. Her brother had gone. Far to the south he had taken up his residence. And as a circumstance to her mind in favor of his innocence, he had not to her knowledge money of his own to help himself in going away, but he had recourse to his friends. To this circumstance the confiding sister clung in plea for his innocence. And of the negro's she knew nor desired to know any thing.

Six months had passed away, and no tidings had been heard of William. Mean time Edgerton and the lovely Margaret had been married. The mortgages upon the homestead had been purchased by Edgerton and the mother of William with her daughter were provided for in the most ample manner. The affair had been so delicately managed, that the old lady did not know to whom she was indebted for her continuance in the house so long her own and endeared by many pleasing recollections; and but for her anxieties for that absent son she was happy. Edgerton, was a kind and indulgent husband and son. Step by step, by industry and talent he had risen to respectability and honor. Although not wealthy, he had competency. He was esteemed an honest safe debtor to any extent—or to any amount assumed. Among his brother mechanics his name was associated with honor—they loved him and were ever ready to do him a favor. He had ever sought to make his calling honorable by honoring it. His life, in short was a demonstration of the noblest principles of life.

In the Spring following his marriage, Edgerton made a contract with a company in the city of New Orleans to build a large house for a firm engaged in mercantile operations. Unwilling to remain alone, his wife desired to accompany him, to which he most cheerfully assented, and after making provision for the comforta-

ble care of his mother-in-law he proceeded to New Orleans, designing to return within a few months.

The parting of Mrs. Riley from her son-in-law and daughter was painful. "I could endure your absence, my dear children," she said, "if William were here, or even if I did but know where he is, I should be comparatively happy. But, I have fearful forebodings concerning him. I fear, alas, that some evil has befallen him. But, we must still confide in that good Providence which has shielded us thus far."

Edgerton and his lovely wife took their departure and in a couple of weeks, were safe in the Crescent city. There he soon became known and in a few days, was vigorously engaged in the prosecution of the work for which he was employed. At the various meetings of the mechanics of the city he was an attendant and by his wise suggestions and measures for the improvement and harmony of the associations existing soon gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow mechanics.

One evening while sitting in the reading room of the Library, the attention of Edgerton was arrested by hearing a gentleman remark:

"That was a very unfortunate affair of young Riley. It was very strange, indeed, that one so unaccustomed to the use of the sword should accept the challenge of Francisco."

"It was, indeed unfortunate," replied his friend, "but the termination of the affair will doubtless be of service to him, in future. These young northerners are very apt to think their reputation can be maintained by no other cause than to put their heads in the power of some hot-blood among us whenever occasions present themselves."

"But," said the first speaker, "if I am correctly informed, the young man is a very dissipated and prodigal fellow, and entirely destitute of funds. He says, indeed, he has been wealthy, and that he has friends at the north who are very respectable, but utterly refuses to state their residence."

"What reason does he assign for keeping his situation a secret to them?"

"He gives no reason."

Edgerton could hear no more. He felt a deep interest in the welfare of his young friend, and determined if possible to relieve him. With this determination, he approached the gentleman who had first mentioned the circumstance, and from him soon learned the painful particulars.

Young Riley, had formed a partial acquaintance with some young men of irregular habits, with whom he had followed his favorite pursuit gambling, until he was stripped again of all he had, with the exception of a few shillings. In a state of intoxication, and while stung with a sense of his destitution he had asked the young man Francisco to loan him \$20 dollars. The young man refused, saying as he did so, "I never loan money without security."

"Is not my word sufficient security?" inquired Riley, in some spirit.

"It may be, sir, but I have not the honor of a sufficient acquaintance with you to justify me in taking your word."

This refusal excited the indignation of Riley and he made a reply which induced Francisco, a young officer, to draw his sword. Another officer present, seeing that Riley had no weapons, offered his own, which were without hesitation accepted, and the young men were soon engaged in combat for life. A few blows from the experienced blade of Francisco, disabled Riley, and he fell, bleeding upon the floor, from which place he was taken to a humble boarding house in a remote part of the city.

There Edgerton found him: and there, until a late hour in the evening, he remained, administering to his wants and striving to instil into his mind those principles which, in case of his recovery, alone would save him.

In answer to all the encouragements of Edgerton, Riley persisted in the declaration that, it was too late for him to attempt to regain his former standing in society. He acknowledged that he was incapable of pursuing his profession—being in fact, ignorant of its duties, and admitting that, were he master of a good trade he should feel some hope of success.

"Very well," said Edgerton, "you can soon become a mechanic. I will give you instruction, and pay you for what you may do more liberally than even I can afford to do. Indeed, no effort or sacrifice on my part shall be wanting to enable you to fill a station of respectability and usefulness, if you will make the resolve to devote yourself to business and abandon your irregular habits."

"Does my sister know I am here?" he inquired.

"No, nor shall she know it until you are able to appear before her in a different state than that in which I now find you. She would be happy to see you, and



would most cheerfully forgive and forget all the past, if she could see you and hear from your own lips a declaration of the purpose to reform."

"She shall hear it, Edgerton and she shall see that determination carried out, if my life and health are spared."

"Give yourself no uneasiness about the future then. Let your mind be perfectly quiet, and your wants shall all be fully met."

So saying, Edgerton returned to his lodgings, where he found his wife anxiously awaiting his return.

"I have heard," she said, on the arrival of Edgerton, "from one of the maids of the hotel, a story which has given me much pain, fearing it may relate to my poor brother. The story is, that a young man, whose name is Riley, is reported to have been engaged in combat with another young man, and that Riley was mortally wounded. O, if that should prove to be dear William, my heart would break."

"If it should prove to be William, and you should be convinced that the event alluded to had been blessed as the means of his reform, you would rather rejoice at the misfortune—would you not?" inquired her husband.

"I should not rejoice at his misfortune, but I should certainly be happy to witness any sure evidences of his permanent reform," she answered.

"Very well," he replied, "we will to-morrow, learn the facts in the case, but in the mean time, I am confident your brother will yet be a useful and happy man."

We will not ask the reader to go through the ultimate history of William in detail. Suffice it, that the next day, Margaret saw her brother, and learned from his own lips, the profession of his purpose to change the course of his life, entirely. She fell upon his neck and tenderly kissed him, as the tears of joy fell upon his face.

Day after day she visited him, until he was able to leave his room, and appear at their boarding house.

In a few days, faithful to his promise, he entered into business, upon the work of his brother-in-law, and on the departure of Edgerton at the expiration of four months, Riley had made such proficiency that he was entrusted with the oversight of another large job which the former had taken, and although the exertion was a great one, for him, yet he succeeded entirely in gaining an entire mastery over the foolish habits which had caused his troubles.

Three years had passed away. Edgerton, his wife and mother, were sitting in the well furnished parlor of their dwelling, when a carriage drove up to the door, and in a few moments a fine looking young man with a handsome and intelligent appearing young woman approached the door, which was opened by the servant, when the two without ceremony walked into the parlor.

"My son!" exclaimed the old lady, as she arose to embrace the stranger. And in a moment, the sister and mother were both standing with their arms around the neck of the long absent William.

The first greeting and confusion of joy over, William with pride and pleasure introduced his young and lovely wife. He had been married only a few weeks, to a wealthy daughter of a merchant in New Orleans, who was no other than his old friend Rose, and in the possession of a good trade, good health, and good habits he had returned to visit his much loved home, and make happy again the heart of his family.

Among the first acts of William after arriving at his native city, was to find out the habitation of the poor old man from whom in company with the negroes he had stolen \$5,000. He did not announce his name, but employing his faithful friend and patron Edgerton, he placed the entire sum with the interest in his hands.

The night after this act of reparation, was a happy night to William and his sister, who alone were in possession of the secret.

There is now no warmer friend of Mechanics, or a more decided opponent of the false pride which sometimes obtains among the sons of wealth—especially those who are placed in the profession, than William Riley. "But, for the kindness, perseverance, and influence of a Mechanic, I should have been lost," says he often, when speaking on the subject.

In looking over our exchanges of late, we occasionally encounter instances wherein Workingmen unite for the election of public officers, whether town or State, independantly of party shackles. Should we hereafter observe any procedure of the kind, we will insert it in our columns, as it will prove interesting to our readers.

All men, more particularly Americans, are a notoriety-loving people. Nevertheless, popularity without integrity, is like a ship without a rudder.

## REACTION WATER WHEELS.

On the 11th Nov. the Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, made the following report, on—

1st. What are the characteristics of a Reaction Water Wheel, or, how should the term be technically defined?

2d. Are all wheels propelled in whole or in part by the backward pressure of the water, in its discharge from them in a direction contrary to their circular motion, reaction wheels?

3d. If a wheel discharge the water propelling it through issues, or apertures, inwardly, and in a backward direction, or contrary to the circular motion of the wheel, is it a reaction wheel?

4th. If the propulsion of the wheel is, in whole or in part, from the backward pressure of the water in its projections, or discharge from issues, apertures, or orifices in a direction contrary to the circular motion of the wheel; will any change in the form of the orifices, or of the vanes, tubes, or channels conducting the water to the orifices, take the wheel out of the definition?

The Committee reply as follows:—

1st. A Reaction Wheel is a wheel propelled by the pressure in the direction of, the circular motion of the wheel developed by the discharge of the water in a contrary direction.

2d. All wheels propelled, in whole or in part, by the pressure of water in its discharge from them in a direction contrary to their circular motion, are reaction wheels, so far as they owe their propulsive force to this action.

3d. A wheel that discharges the water propelling it, through issues, or apertures, inwardly, and in a direction contrary to the circular motion of the wheel is a reaction wheel.

4th. If the propulsion of the wheel be, in whole or in part from the pressure of the water developed by its discharge in a direction contrary to the circular motion of the wheel, no change in the forms of the orifices, or of the vanes, tubes, or channels conducting the water to the orifices, will take the wheel out of the definition.

By order of the Committee,

WM. HAMILTON, Actuary F. I.

These queries were proposed to the Committee by Zebulon Parker, Esq., of Ohio, who secured the first patent for a Reaction Water Wheel in the United States, and whose claims of originality were established in 1843 in the U. S. District Court of Ohio.

## THE PRINTER.

How few men there are, says the Steubenville Herald, of those who gaze admirably upon the Printer as he nimbly flings the slender letters round, that know of his privations and toils. From the nature of his occupation he is comparatively unknown to the community at large. Immured in a closely confined place of business from an early to a late hour—and those who work on a daily paper frequently throughout the night; have no regular hours of repose; inhaling the noxious vapors incident to a close room with smoke and gasses and steam, it is no wonder that he should appear cadaverous and emaciated. The compositor is most of all exposed to those baleful influences, the materials of which the type are composed exert a pernicious influence upon his system, especially when he, for the purpose of expedition, is obliged to dry his types by the fire, after distribution. His being obliged to stand in one position, and his stooping posture while correcting and "making up," tends sooner or later to destroy the harmony of his internal organs; and the sedentary nature of his business, together with the variety of temperatures he is obliged to undergo, and to which his physical state is extremely sensitive, often produce chronic disorders which hasten him to a premature grave.

But printing is a noble work! and though the printer be confined to a narrow circle and amidst the hum of the busy world without, and the ceaseless din of the politician and news monger within—though compelled to inhale the noxious air of the printing office, and by the dim lamp at midnight—

"Work, work, work!  
With fingers weary and worn,  
Eyelids heavy and red!"

yet does his bosom thrill and his eyes glisten, as he set up the news of some great victory, and he glows with eager delight, while at the same time he reads and puts in type the speech of his great orator. He enters into the spirit of all his work; he cannot be a mere machine—the very nature of his work sets his thoughts in motion; and while the types go click, click in his stick, he may in imagination be scrutinizing the inmost recesses of some distant country—wandering amidst "pleasure and palaces," or riding on the deep sea.—He smiles at the ludicrous; looks grave at the disas-

trous; the thrilling romance gives him pleasant excitement, and poetry raises his thoughts to the sublime, and it may be truly said of him, that whilst he is outwardly striving for his lowest wants, he is inwardly striving for the highest. Then he approaches the artist; for he is the true artist who works with both his head and hands.

The printer enjoys few of the luxuries of life, the publication must appear regularly, and consequently all his time is employed. He hears the "tinkling of the merry bells," as sleighs fly over hill and valley, but he cannot be there; in fine he has but little time for social duties; even upon the Sabbath he cannot always rest, for if perchance some special message arrives, or some dreadful calamity occurs, it must be forthwith published, for the public hover round anxious and ready to devour the news. Many a sweet flower does he cull by the midnight lamp for the readers to toy within the cushioned arm chair at their ease. And yet too often is his remuneration considered of but secondary importance, and many persons seem to think it is but little importance whether the printer is paid or not.

Such is the life of a printer—such is the life of a man whose days, and frequently his nights are employed in ministering to the wants, the necessities, and the comforts of others—in the art of all arts, the beacon light of the world!

## ANECDOTE OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

The following capital anecdote, illustrative of the peculiarities of the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, is from the New Bedford Bulletin. We have never seen it published before:

Mr. Girard had a favorite clerk, one who every way pleased him, and who, when at the age of twenty one years, expected Mr. G. to say something to him in relation to his future prospects, and perhaps lend him a helping hand in starting in the world. Mr. G. said nothing, carefully avoiding the subject of his escape from minority. At length after a lapse of some few weeks, the clerk mustered courage enough to address Mr. G. upon the subject.

"I suppose, sir, I am now free; and I thought I would say something to you as to my future course. What do you think I had better do?"

"Yes, yes, I know you are free," said Mr. G. "and my advice to you is, that you go and learn the cooper's trade."

This announcement well nigh threw the clerk off the track, but recovering his equilibrium, he said that if Mr. G. was in earnest, he would go.

"I am in earnest," said Mr. G.

And the Clerk, rather hesitatingly, sought one of the best coopers, agreed upon the terms of apprenticeship, and went at it in earnest. In process of time the young cooper became master of his trade, and could make as good a barrel as any other cooper. He went and told Mr. G. that he had graduated with all the honors of the craft, and was ready to set up his business, at which the old gentleman appeared much gratified and told him to make three of the best barrels he could possibly get up. The young cooper selected the choicest materials, and soon put in shape and finished his three barrels, and wheeled them up to the old gentleman's counting-room. Mr. G. said the barrels were first-rate, and demanded the price.

"One dollar," replied the clerk, "is as low as I can live by."

"Cheap enough," said his employer; "make out your bill and present it."

And now comes the cream of the whole. Mr. G. drew a check for \$20,000, and handing it to the clerk-cooper, closed with these words:—

"There, take that, and invest it in the best possible way, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you will have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living at all times."

In another column will be found a call for a World's Convention, which call we find in the Voice of Industry, a Reform paper of great excellence, and upon whose authority we give it. Individually, we know not who Arnold Buffum is, nor of what body it is that he styles himself, Corresponding Secretary, nor should we at all object to receiving a little information upon these points. Nevertheless, we concur in the belief that the wants of the times demand such an assembly and unhesitatingly throw ourselves upon the honor of the Voice. We shall probably notice the matter more at length, next week.

Don't fail to read the conclusion of the original Tale on our first page.



## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, DECEMBER 25, 1847.



## EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.

## ELEVATION—THE MEANS—PUBLIC MEETINGS.

We this week renew the subject of the means by which the elevation of the Workingman is to be effected.

We have, in previous numbers of the Advocate, dwelt at considerable length upon the necessity of holding public meetings favorable to those Reforms for which the mechanic masses are contending. This fact abridges the necessity of dwelling upon the matter at the present time and will also abridge the present article. Nevertheless, as we are now publishing a connected series of articles on the various agencies whose employment is requisite, it would be improper and indiscreet to pass over so important an instrumentality with so slight a notice and brief a recommendation.

"'Tis strange—'tis passing strange," that so important an auxiliary as public meetings should have received such general neglect. We have often wished that the necessity of adopting this measure was more fully appreciated, or if appreciated, more fully acted upon. When we view the terrors of the Due Bill System—the necessity of a better regulation of the hours of labor—the gigantic influence which well conducted public meetings would exert, we know not, in the neglect of this agency, what cause to recognise. We view a propitious weapon of Reform—one, calculated to subserve the interests of thousands, and yet, how rarely, how very rarely, it occurs that it is grasped and wielded!

There are considerations connected with this matter that entitle it to our warmest support, and claim for it speedy and general adoption. In one respect, it claims superiority over the Press—that bulwark of Emancipation. Employers, Capitalists, will attend public meetings, when they never encounter a Journal devoted to the same objects. Thus, the light of truth is ushered upon their minds concerning those momentous matters which are agitating the mighty masses. And if they remain inflexible—if they still continue to exercise destructive policy toward those who have so deeply suffered by previous injustice, then, at least, they cannot assert ignorance and misunderstanding in extenuation of their course.

But again. Meetings of such a character evince a generality of interest in relation to these questions. They are demonstrations of existing feeling—unmistakeable developments of positive principles. They are recognized as the great voice of the People—a voice that must ultimately peal a louder tone than the "almighty dollar." The principles inculcated are regarded, not as the infatuation of the few, but the legit-

imate offspring of the many; not, as hasty, particular hobbies, but the firm maturity of general opinion.

What would be the Temperance or Religious Press, without a public combination of those whose sentiments are advocated, whose principles maintained? What possible benefit, we may almost enquire, could they achieve? Why then, the propriety of Laboring Men throwing the whole of their mighty interests into the hands of Journalists?

The benefits accruing from meetings of this order, cannot be readily estimated, nor their exact value ascertained. The late meeting at Lansingburgh has, for illustration, given a stimulus in that vicinity to the Ten Hour System, and the suppression of the practice of issuing Due Bills, that will be of incalculable benefit to the wronged Laborers.

The time has come when every influence calculated to introduce a better state of affairs must be brought into active exercise. Viewing, then, the holding of public meetings, as one of the most effectual, aye, indispensable methods of accomplishing the great objects which are had in view, earnestly do we urge upon Workingmen to convene public assemblies, the best reflector of the public mind.

## THE WORK PROGRESSING—ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT LANSINGBURGH.

On Wednesday evening of last week, we had the pleasure of attending one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in favor of Mechanics which we have in a long while beheld. The large hall in which the meeting was convened, was, long before the appointed hour, crowded to its utmost capacity. Even the staircase was crowded, while the body whose claims were to be advocated, found a tolerably good representation in front of the building.

The meeting having been duly called to order, Mr. MATTHIAS COONS was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. E. REMINGTON appointed Secretary. Mr. Coons upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting in a very neat and appropriate speech.

Hon. MIKE WALSH, the fearless, eloquent, high minded champion of Reform, was then introduced to the meeting, when the general enthusiasm found partial vent in a perfect earthquake of applause.

It is a matter of exceeding regret that our limits will not permit us to give the whole of this inestimable speech. It was one of the greatest productions that we have recently listened to. Every sentence—every word, sent through the hearer an unutterable thrill. We will not attempt to follow the incomparable Orator through all the various stages of his speech. Now convulsing the assembly with the most brilliant wit—now, enchaining them with a strain of overwhelming, paralysing eloquence—now, conducting them through a series of unanswerable arguments—striking upon every chord of the human heart, his speech was one of the most brilliant, glowing and resplendent, that human mind can either produce or conceive.

Whoever has listened to the eloquent WALSH, knows something, though he is unable to express half, of the effect produced by the great Orator. On the occasion in question, the enthusiasm attained the highest possible pitch. Nearly every sentence was interrupted by deafening applause. As the broad torrent of impetuous eloquence poured down, in one continuous stream, upon the great assembly, every eye glittered, and every pulse was quickened, with the most rapturous enthusiasm.

All felt, all knew, that the urgent necessity of a Ten Hour System, and the complicated miseries of the Due Bill System, with the rapidly accumulating evils of aristocracy, were portrayed with a master hand by a giant spirit.

The following resolutions were then presented, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Whereas, It is equally the indisputable right and duty of the Citizens of this Republic, or Classes thereof, to make a public and unbiassed declaration of the caus-

es, by the practical operation and tendency of which they may be grievous but unjust sufferers, and Whereas, a vast portion of the Citizens of the United States have been long and extensively injured by the operation of the Order and Due Bill System, and the unmet necessity of a proper regulation of the Hours of Labor, be it therefore

Resolved, That we do firmly and solemnly OBJECT to the System so extensively and ruinously conducted and maintained in this Country, commonly designated and known as, the Due Bill and Order System, and likewise the equally unjust, undemocratic and reprehensible System by which Workingmen are required to labor from twelve to fifteen hours per diem.

Resolved, That inasmuch as a proper respect to the impressions of the World,—in connection with the ultimate success of our labors, demand an honest and impartial synopsis of the grounds of our objections to existing systems, we object to the further operation and continuance of the Due Bill System,

Because, from the peculiar manner in which it operates, it fills the pockets of the Capitalist, whilst, at the same time, it is instrumental in keeping the Workingman on the verge of poverty and destitution.

Because, it has hitherto been, and must, of necessity, remain, destructive to the energies of the Laboring Classes, on account of the limited remuneration they are obliged to receive for their labor.

Because, it deprives them of the great privilege of expending the result of their industry, when, where, and how they may deem mete and proper.

Because, in a vast majority of cases, it is attended with imposition of the grossest character and most infamous description.

Because, it is destructive to society—prejudicial to the interests of a large portion of the community, and directly conflicting with the principles of Justice. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we will not countenance or encourage in any manner whatever, so unjust, pernicious and destructive a system.

Resolved, That it is our decided opinion that if this system is not speedily suppressed and permanently eradicated, it will be the source of serious and prolific evils to the community at large.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we have shown some of the evil effects and workings of this system, we will not receive orders for our labor after such a period as this, or a future meeting may declare; submitting our Cause, based as it is, upon the immutable principles of Justice, to all whom it may concern, convinced that in so doing, we discharge not less a duty to others than ourselves.

Resolved, That the want of a properly established and effectually maintained system, regulating the hours of labor, has long been a most annoying and afflicting scourge to the Laboring Classes.

Resolved, That we OBJECT to the prevalent practice of demanding over ten hours of daily labor, because its undoubted tendency is to impair the physical constitution and hasten the dissolution of persons suffering beneath the operation of said system.

Because, it does not afford sufficient interval for the cultivation of the mental powers.

Because, it prevents and interferes with the inculcated improvement of the moral faculties, and is hostile to a proper exercise of religious duties.

Because, with relentless mien, it invades the domestic circle and tramples on the Family Altar, tearing, with ruthless grasp, the husband from wife, the father from child, the brother from sister—unceasing in its devastations of HOME for the gratification of the WORK-SHOP!

Because, it aims at the establishment and maintenance of an unjust distinction between the employer and the employee, and its general tendency, immediate and remote, is Human Misery. Be it therefore

Resolved, That not only do we protest against the further operation of the Due Bill System, but also against any system compelling over Ten Hours of daily Labor.

Resolved, That it is the interest and duty of the Laboring Classes to assert and vindicate their rights in opposition to the monster evils to which they are subjected, and of which they have such just cause of complaint, and that not only their particular welfare, but the prosperity of the Country at large, demands a speedy demonstration upon the subject of their RIGHTS and WRONGS.

After nine cheers for the Speaker—cheers that apparently emanated from the inmost souls of those that sent them forth, the meeting adjourned.

But the effects of that meeting are yet to be ascertained. When we say it was worthy the noble body by and for whom it was called—when we say it was unusually creditable to the Reformer who addressed it—when we say it was commensurate with the objects tha-



were had in view—our readers will concur with us in the opinion, that its tendency in furthering a desirable, and impeding the progress of a reprehensible, System, cannot yet be fully recognized.

The Laboring Men of Lansingburgh have long been extensive sufferers, both from a want of a proper regulation of the hours of labor, and the existing practice of issuing Orders—a species of fraud at war with Justice and the general tenor of our democratic Institutions. Evils may have a protracted existence, but they have also a certain end. We have reason to believe that thus it will be with those so long inflicted on the Workingmen of Lansingburgh. Wrong cannot maintain an eternal ascendancy. Even on earth, Right must at length become triumphant.

We trust that the effects of this mighty gathering will comport with the ardent anticipations of its friends. And also do we trust that the Workingmen of every village, town and city, will imitate the noble example of the patriotic Laborers of Lansingburgh.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The long-anticipated, long-delayed event has at length occurred—the Legislature of this State adjourned on the 15th ultimo.

In examining the history of this body, we find little to commend, and much to condemn. Seldom if ever, has the State been burdened with such “unprofitable servants.” They have done literally nothing to advance the great interests of the People. The second session has done incalculably much to impugn the reputation of the members of the body. It has opened the eyes of the constituency to a proper sense and appreciation of the unprofitableness of their Representatives. For successive days—we may perhaps, say, successive weeks—it has been impossible to produce, in the Assembly at least, a quorum for transaction of business. Members have exhibited a recklessness inconsistent with their characters both as gentlemen and patriots—conflicting with the interests of their constituents, and utterly unprecedented in the Legislative annals of our State.

These strictures, like all others, are exceptionable, and it is with pleasure that we record them. There are those who have conducted themselves in a more creditable manner, both as it relates to attendance and a general discharge of duty to the people of the State.—Pre-eminent among these, stands the illustrious MIKE WALSH, who has not only kept himself free from the bribery and corruption of *free rail road tickets*, but has, in every possible instance, exposed and rebuked the conduct of those who have exhibited more desire to effect the advantage of monopolies than of the People.—Faithfully has he watched over the interests of the State—vigilantly has he guarded the rights of the cherished masses. MIKE WALSH has been a faithful sentinel, never slumbering at his post, never tardy on his round. His ear has never been deaf to the clarion note of Duty. With an Eagle's eye he has watched, with a Patriot's heart he has felt, the mighty interests of his fellow laborers.

Such, during the past session has been, and such, during the ensuing session will be, MIKE WALSH, the uncompromising enemy of Oppression, the untiring Champion of Reform.

**THE JOHN-DONKEY.**—The first number of this, “the latest” humbug, has been thrown upon our table. For sale at Cook's.

**GAZETTE OF THE UNION.**—This is one the most agreeable of our exchanges, and we ever hail its appearance as we would that of our fondest friend. We admire the liberality of its course, and recommend this able sheet to the support of Reformers in general and Odd Fellows in particular.

Mr. Bender has just received a new lot of the *Odd Fellow's Offering*—the most beautiful annual of the season.

#### New Inventions.

##### MONROE'S COUNTING MACHINE.

We are always pleased in being able to give publicity to the production of New Inventions of merit, developing the resources of American Arts and Science. We have learned to look upon Mechanics as the noblest of Nature's handi-work. They are the men, who studying the powers and resources of creation, by science learn to apply and combine them to do the will of mind—and are thus the “imitators of God.”

Our thoughts have been called to this subject, by having lately witnessed an invention by one of our city Mechanics (Mr. Monroe) in the construction of one of the most simple and yet useful pieces of Mechanism we have seen for years, which he terms the “Counting Machine,” and which is adapted to any Machine where a knowledge of the number of articles produced is necessary.

To Printers, this Machine is of the highest utility.—It will keep an accurate account of the number of sheets, bills, cards, &c., worked on any Press, large or small.

In its construction the most admirable simplicity has been observed. There are two ratchet wheels, both of which are propelled by being attached to the moving power of the press. Each of these wheels are connected with a dial—one showing the fractional number from one to fifty, and the other giving the aggregate as high as 2550. A bell connected with the small dial warning as often as 50 strokes have been made, so that by looking at the dial the pressman (if the machine is used in printing) can determine the precise number if less than fifty. And by keeping count of the revolutions of the dial it can be ascertained at any time how many impressions or motions have been made for a week or longer.

The cost of the Machine is not over *thirty dollars*, and will soon pay for itself in almost any printing office. To our brethren of the Press, we have the fullest confidence in commending it. Its operation has elicited the praise of all who have witnessed it. Among editors who have seen and certified their admiration of it are those of the *Albany Argus*, *Evening Journal*, *Express*, *Knickerbocker*, and *Atlas*, and the *N. Y. Tribune*, *Sun*, *Globe*, *Cour. & Enquirer*, and many others.

It is not only a simple and beautiful—easily applied and certain, Machine, but so admirably compacted as to be admissible in any case, and will occupy no room other than the press or power to which it may be applied.

To manufacturers of every class who are required to keep an account of the number of articles produced it is equally useful, and adapted as to printing. And the principle upon which it acts and its universal utility are certainly wonderful, and reflect the highest praise upon the inventor.

It affords us great pleasure to be able to say, the proprietors Messrs LOCKROW & MONROE, are daily receiving orders and assurances of its great utility, promising to make it to them as it should be, a rich reward to their enterprize.

Enterprising Mechanics in the different states, by purchasing state rights (if the proprietors will dispose of them) can not fail of finding the requisite investment exceedingly profitable, and we invite the attention of our readers to the subject.

“GRACE GREENWOOD.”—The *Literati* appear to be making quite a heroine of this individual. We should like to be seriously told in what the peculiar merits of this writer exist. We seldom meet with such a quantity of prattling flippancy, unmingled with any solid thought, as in the writings of this “Grace Greenwood.” In our opinion, she is unequal to one half the humble female contributors of our country newspapers.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. Lucius Gill, one of our Travelling Agents, lost his memorandum Book, somewhere in the vicinity of Rochester. It contained some names of subscribers which he cannot now recollect. Any person holding a receipt from him will be supplied by forwarding it to this office.

Mr. JOHN HARBISON will start on his tour west next week. We hope our friends will be ready for him, and assist him in making his tour successful.

We forgot to mention that our paper appeared in a new suit last week. We suppose our readers discovered it however.

**HOLLIDAY PRESENTS.**—E. H. Bender has a splendid assortment of Annuals, Card Cases, Gold and Silver Pencils, &c., suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, which he is selling at extraordinary low prices. If you want a beautiful book for your wife or sweetheart, go to Bender's.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Fitzpatrick in this week's paper. Mr. F. is a young man possessing business qualities of the highest order, and we can assure our friends that any business entrusted to him, will be executed to their entire satisfaction.

Our friend BARTLETT, of Oswego, will please accept our thanks for his exertions in behalf of the *Advocate*; a few such men would soon place the circulation of this paper second to none in the U. S.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news for the past week has been of that character, that it would be impossible to transfer it to the columns of a weekly paper. The President's Message, the reports of the different heads of departments of the general government &c.

*The Weather* has been cold, and we have now excellent sleighing.

*Flour and Meal.*—The demand has been quite moderate, and the change in the weather has made the market rather firmer. \$6 is about the average for flour. Meal is in some inquiry at \$3.50.

*Grain.*—For Wheat there is no inquiry of importance, and we hear of no sales to-day. Genesee is nominally 140; good Ohio, 130a135. For Corn there was an active demand, and the aggregate sales were 35 to 40,000 bushels, including round Yellow in store and delivered at 79a80 cents: Mixed 74a75; 1,000 sacks New Orleans damaged, 68 cents; and 5,000 bushels very prime Virginia White new, 72. New Northern was offered at 67 cents. Most of the above was for export.

*Seeds.*—Clover is dull at 7 1-4a7 3-4. Sales 50 bbls Timothy at previous prices. Small parcels Flaxseed sell at 135 cts. for crushing.

*Salt.*—Sales 650 sacks Liverpool “Ashton's” at something over 148 cts.

*Bone.*—Sales 12,000 lbs North-west have been made at 28 cts, cash for export.

*Lead.*—Sales 1,000 Pigs soft at 4 13 1-2, cash.

*Tobacco.*—A sale of 600 bales inferior Cuba has been made at 12 1-2 cts, time.

*Lime.*—One or two cargoes Eastern sold at 75 cents, cash.

*Apples.*—We note sales 600 to 800 bbls at \$1 to 1 50 for common sorts.

*Naval Stores.*—There is no movement in Crude Turpentine. Sales 200 bbls North Carolina Tar at \$2, Spirits sell slowly at 38 cts.

*Hay.*—There have been sales 500 or 600 bales at 55a 56 cts. per cwt. The market is steady.

#### To Correspondents.

M. C. H., Dansville.—We shall be most happy to accept your kind offer. We have filled out your order as required. Look at our Premium offers. Will you “enter” for one or both?

#### STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM.

With an increased desire to extend the circulation and usefulness of the *MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE*, we offer as a premium a beautiful and valuable work entitled “*Practical Mechanics for Practical Men*,” to such person as shall send us the largest number of subscribers between Dec. 23, 1847, and Jan. 25, 1848. And to the person sending us the next to the largest number, a copy of Vol. I of the *Mechanic's Advocate*, beautifully bound. Subscribers may be sent in at club rates, and will also be counted on the other Premiums offered in this paper.



### Rail Road News.

**RAILROADS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.**—By a careful enumeration of the railroads in the New England States, it is ascertained that there are 2,420 miles finished, or in progress of construction, December, 1847. Most of the unfinished roads, it is presumed, will be completed by the end of 1848.

The following is about the number of miles of railroad in each of the above six States, containing altogether an area of 61,784 square miles:—

| STATES.              | Miles Railroads. | Area sq. miles. |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Maine, .....         | 300              | 30,000          |
| New Hampshire, ..... | 475              | 9,194           |
| Vermont, .....       | 370              | 9,056           |
| Massachusetts, ..... | 900              | 7,500           |
| Connecticut, .....   | 300              | 4,674           |
| Rhode Island, .....  | 75               | 1,360           |

The capital already invested in railroads in the New England States, is supposed to be not less than \$50,000,000.—Sci. Am.

The receipts of the Norwich Road for November, present a more favorable result than those of previous months when compared with the same months of last year. November, 1847, shows a gain over November, 1846, notwithstanding the falling off in the through travel by reason of the stoppage of the Long Island train.

The through Long Island train was discontinued in March, 1847. Had that train been continued through the present year the receipts of the same as last year would show a large increase on the Norwich & Worcester Road. The increase in local business and freight is greater than the decrease of through travel.

The instalments of the Hudson River Road coming in faster than they can be advantageously disbursed at present, the Directors have adopted a resolution giving subscribers the option of retaining in their own hands the fifth instalment, by the terms of subscription due in February next, till the 1st of May; and the sixth instalment due May, till the 15th of June. No transactions, however, are to be made unless the instalments, according to the subscription, are first paid in.

**WESTERN RAILROAD.**—We learn that the receipts on this road, for the year ending Dec. 1st, exceeded those of the last year by \$365,000—or \$1,000 per diem throughout the whole period. The gross amount of receipts was \$1,218,000.

### LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending Dec. 4, 1847.

To Curtis Wooster, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in gaugs used in fishing spiral Hand Rails. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

To George Pollock, of New York City, for improvement in Registers for Furnaces. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

To Richard Albert Tilghman, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in decomposing alkaline and other salts. Patented Dec. 4, 1847. Ante-dated Feb. 1, 1847.

To Richard Albert Tilghman, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in decomposing Potash-Felspar, for obtaining certain salts. Patented Dec. 4, 1847. Ante-dated Feb. 1, 1847.

To Reuben Cormit, of Georgetown, Missouri, for improvement in connecting rods, pitmans, &c. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

To Nathan Sawyer, of Baltimore, for improvement in Brick Presses. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

To Harvey B. Nash, of Kingsbury, New York, for improvement in Bedstead Fastenings. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

To Joseph Tuers, of Jersey City, N. Y., for improvement in Boats for sailing. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

To D. F. Goodhue, and Charles Guild, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Design for Stove Plates. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

Those who send for the Advocate in clubs may send any number of additional subscribers at the same rates.

The Advocate is for sale at Cook's.

**Daguerreotype Notice.**—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic Likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canvases, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

### REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store, ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.

**New Watch and Jewelry Store.**—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23y1 VISSCHER MIX.

**Protection Regalia.** The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

Gilt and Fancy Colored Paper for sale at Van Schaack's Mammoth Variety Store, 385 Broadway.

**E. R. Liller,** DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, No. 612 Broadway, Albany.

Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 32tf

**F. H. METZGER'S HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON:** No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

**Gentlemen's Hats.**—Goodwin & McKimney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11tf

**WILLIAM J. PACKARD, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,** No. 38 Washington-street, Albany.

Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c. 38m3

**Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.**

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 43

**Registers for Protections** always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register. H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State-st. Albany.

**Fresh Hams,** first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen respectfully informs the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and servicable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner. Albany, September 18, 1847. 42tf

**Eggs**—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**JAMES C. KNAPP, Manufacturer of Regalia,** for the following orders: R. I. O. of O. F. Druids, S. of T., A. O. of G. F. Camp and P. C. R's, Regalia. At No. 217 West Seventeenth street, N. Y. \* Mourning Rosettes at \$12 per hundred. 51tf

Rheumatism cured, and a family cured of Erysipelas of the Skin by **BURROWS & NELLEGAR'S Sarsaparilla.**

Messrs. Burrows and Nelligar—Gents.—The following is my cheerful testimony in favor of your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla.—I have used it in my family with the best success imaginable, and am convinced that it merits the confidence of the public.—I was first persuaded to procure a bottle some ten months ago for my wife, who was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism through the whole system, and who was confined to her room all winter, and most of the time to her bed.—The ordinary remedies in such cases had been resorted to, but without much benefit. By the use of one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, a beneficial result was observed. My wife continued its use until she had used six bottles in all: and I feel happy to say she is now entirely free from any symptoms of rheumatism. I do further say that I have found it to be a purifier of the blood. I have used it myself, and all my family being troubled with a breaking out of the face, and showing other indications of impurity of the blood, have used it, and in every case it has given ultimate satisfaction. So much confidence have I in your preparation of Sarsaparilla, that were any of my family afflicted with impurity of the blood or rheumatism, I should resort immediately to it again. L. G. BURGESS, Jeweller, at J. T. Crews.

Sold wholesale or retail at MEDICAL HALL cor South Pearl and Plain sts. At \$5 per doz. \$4 per half doz. (A liberal discount to the trade.)

### W. A. House,—Eating House, Corner of Broadway and Division Street,

ALBANY.

DINNER.

|                      |      |                        |    |
|----------------------|------|------------------------|----|
| Roast Beef, .....    | 6d   | Chicken Pot Pie, ..... | 1s |
| Roast Lamb, .....    | 6d   | Boiled Mutton, .....   | 6d |
| Roast Veal, .....    | 6d   | Corned Beef, .....     | 6d |
| Roast Pork, .....    | 6d   | Pork and Beans, .....  | 6d |
| Roast Chicken, ..... | 1s6d | Beef Soup, .....       | 6d |
| Roast Goose, .....   | 1s6d | Chicken Soup, .....    | 1s |
| Roast Turkey, .....  | 1s6d | Veal Pie, .....        | 6d |
| Roast Duck, .....    | 1s6d | Boiled Fish, .....     | 6d |
| Sirloin Steak, ..... | 1s6d | Mashed Milk, .....     | 1s |

DESSERT.

|                       |    |                        |    |
|-----------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Plum Pudding, .....   | 6d | Apple Pie, .....       | 6d |
| Indian Pudding, ..... | 6d | Plum Pie, .....        | 6d |
| Suet Pudding, .....   | 6d | Peach Pie, .....       | 6d |
| Bread Pudding, .....  | 6d | Apple Dumplings, ..... | 6d |
| Rice Pudding, .....   | 6d | Mince Pie, .....       | 6d |
| Custard Pie, .....    | 6d | Cranberry Pie, .....   | 6d |

BREAKFAST AND TEA.

|                            |      |                             |         |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Beef Steak, .....          | 6d   | Fish Balls, .....           | 6d      |
| Veal Cutlet, .....         | 6d   | Hash, .....                 | 6d      |
| Mutton Chops, .....        | 6d   | Boiled Eggs, .....          | 6d      |
| Ham and Eggs, .....        | 1s6d | Fried Eggs, .....           | 6d      |
| Fried Tripe, .....         | 6d   | Buckwheat Cakes, .....      | 6d      |
| Fried Sausages, .....      | 6d   | Toast, .....                | 6d      |
| Fried Fish, .....          | 6d   | Hot Muffins, .....          | 6d      |
| Fried Clams, .....         | 6d   | Fried Potatoes, .....       | 3d      |
| Fried Liver, .....         | 6d   | Tea and Coffee 3 cents each |         |
| Fried or Boiled Ham, ..... | 1s   | Extra Bread, .....          | 2 cents |

Albany Oct. 1, 1847. 45tf

### REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market), where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Young Hyson, sweet cargo,  | \$0 50 |
| do do do finer,  | 63     |
| do do fine cargo,  | 75     |
| do do extra fine,  | 88     |
| do do silver leaf,   | 1 00   |
| (Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.) |        |
| Hyson, very fine,  | 75     |
| do plantation growth,  | 75     |
| Gunpowder, good,   | 75     |
| do superior,   | 1 00   |
| do small leaf, plantation growth,  | 75     |
| Imperial, good,  | 75     |
| do brisk and fragrant,   | 1 00   |
| do curious leaf, very superior,  | 1 25   |
| Hyson Skin, fine flavor,   | 35     |
| do do extra fine,  | 63     |

BLACK TEAS.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Pouchong, good full flavor,   | \$0 35 |
| do fine,  | 50     |
| do very superior,   | 75     |
| Souchong, good,   | 35     |
| do extra fine,  | 60     |
| Oolong, strong flavor, fine,  | 50     |
| (Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)   |        |
| do very fine,   | 62     |
| do extra fine,  | 75     |
| English Breakfast Tea, fine,  | 50     |
| do do extra fine,   | 75     |
| H. W. Quaker's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar, | 75     |
| lar,  | 37     |
| Congo, good,  | 50     |
| do very fine,   | 1 00   |
| Pekoe Flowers, good,  | 1 00   |
| Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.                                | 44tf   |

**Gavit's superior Deguerreotype's** taken at his Galleries No. 430 Broadway 3 doors north of the Mansion House Albany.

Persons wishing Likenesses of themselves or friends, should not fail to call at his establishment as they will find the pictures are everything the most fastidious could wish for and the utmost satisfaction is given to all.

Portraits put in Gold Lockets, Velvet or Silk cases, Frames etc., in the most finished style and at prices lower than any other establishment in the city. Please call and see. 45tf

**The Hair Cutter,** T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany. 45tf

**Notice** is hereby given that the Protective Union Society of the city of New York, will apply to the State Legislature, at its present session, for an act of incorporation. 53 w6

**Dentistry,** Reduced Prices. J. S. WASHBURN, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist, No. 29 1-2 Fourth street. All operations performed in the most skillful manner, and warranted. Troy, December 1, 1847.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

" 6 " \$6 " "

" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

ALBANY, N. Y. 54mo6



**Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;**

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

**Great Spring and Summer Medicine.**

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz. Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Baskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saves the lives of more than

**5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.**

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

**UNITED STATES OFFICER.**

Capt. G. W. McLennan, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLENNAN.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

W. M. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

28 y1

**C. KILLMER,**

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,  
Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of  
Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

**BOOK PRINTING.**

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

**PAMPHLETS.**

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

**CARD PRINTING.**

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

**BILLETS.**

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

**CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.**

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

**SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.**

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

**BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS.**

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

**Dr. Herriek's Sugar Coated Pills:**

The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!

THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over the vast extent of our country, until their virtues are every where known and appreciated: while the many astonishing cures which they have and are constantly achieving, has attracted the attention of our most intelligent citizens, and numbers of the Medical Profession have come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These truly vegetable extract pills, as a family cathartic, acknowledge no equal, being destitute of all mineral medicines. They can be administered at all times and on all circumstances with the happiest results and with the fullest assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible. OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated throughout the city and country but as they are composed of injurious medicines, and made by a set of unprincipled adventurers, destitute of all medical knowledge, a discerning public will deal out to them that silent rebuke which their consummate ignorance so richly merits.

Herriek's Pills are sold for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose.

**HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT.****THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY**

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Gout, Stiff Joints, Shrunken Sinews, Ague in the Breast and Face, Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Paralyzed Limbs, and wherever an external application is needed. The rapidity with which it

**WONDER WORKING MEDICINE**

Cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doct. has put the price at 25 cts. Each bottle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

**DR. HERRICK'S****VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS**

put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

**DR. HERRICK'S****GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.**

Spread on fine kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 15 cts. 4 and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, 33 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, June 25, 1847.

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE,** and house keepers, Emporium, No. 285 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHACK.

**Diplomas**—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 25tf

**METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR,**

FOR  
BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, CANCERS, PILES, &c.

THIS inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction the most certain cure for Scalds and Burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the Ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scum or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The Ointment is an efficacious remedy for all Soreness and Inflammation of the Eyes, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, Cuts and Cancers, as all Pain from Inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for Frost-Bitten Limbs; and its efficacy in the cure of the PILES is most sure and certain.

Its almost Miraculous Cures can be attested to by numerous persons in the cities of New-York and Albany and their vicinities, among which we refer to the following.

Albany July 24, 1846.

This will certify that I have been seriously afflicted over three months with an open wound and a swelling on my left foot, and after trying different restoratives without any benefit, was induced to try M. F. H. Metzger's Pain Eradicator, which I am happy to say has had the desired effect of causing the wound to heal in a very short space of time.

CHAS. WOLLENSACK, 7 Howard st.

For sale by the Proprietor, wholesale and retail, at 393 Broadway, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Albany, N. Y. Price reduced to correspond with the times—25 cents a box.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**The Cheapest Book-Store Yet!** E. H. BENDER, Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools,) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Liberal discount made to Teachers. Family and pocket Bibles of every description. Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low. Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand—Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order. Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books in every variety. General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens. Music Books constantly on hand. Mortgages, Deeds, Lenses, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justice' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

E. H. BENDER, No. 75 State-street.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAP-SIDE!" 80 tf

**Case of Chronic Rheumatism cured by****BURROWS & NELLEGAR'S Sarsaparilla.**

This certificate is from a highly respectable gentleman of the bar in Albany, who prefers not to have his name used in our published advertisements, but is willing that we should refer any afflicted one to him.

Messrs. Burrows and Nellegar—Gentlemen—I feel it a duty and a pleasure in compliance with your request, to testify to the benefits which I have received from the use of your "Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla." I have been sadly afflicted with the Chronic Rheumatism for a number of years. The pain has been almost unintermittent, and so severe that I have often been deprived of my sleep for many nights in succession. I have consulted various physicians and employed a great number of remedies, but all without the slightest benefit. I had at last made up my mind to visit a hydropathic establishment and try the effects of a cold water bathing. But seeing Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar's advertisement of cures performed by the aid of their preparation of Sarsaparilla, I ventured, but without much faith, to make a trial of its virtue. The result was that in three days after I commenced the use of their invaluable remedy, my disease entirely left me, my accustomed health and spirits returned to me and I felt in every respect as well as before I incurred the disease. Finding a relapse I continued the use of the remedy, and effected as I have reason to hope and believe, a thorough and permanent cure.

Now I will not pretend to assume, gentlemen, that your Sarsaparilla will effect a cure of Rheumatism upon all who may make trial of its virtues; but for myself I repeat that I have availed myself of the best medical counsel, and employed a great variety of the most approved remedies, and never found the slightest relief, until I experienced a perfect cure in the use of your Sarsaparilla; and so firm is my faith in its magical virtues, that were I similarly afflicted again, I should not dream of employing any other remedy until I made the thorough trial of that.

Price 75 cts. a bottle, or \$4.00 for half-dozen.

All orders must be addressed to BURROWS & NELLEGAR, Druggists & Apothecaries, Medical Hall, corner of South Pearl and Plain sts., Albany.

For sale by appointment, by all respectable druggists in the principal cities in the United States and the Canadas. A liberal discount made to the trade. 50 tf

**Boots and Shoes.**

D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 347 Broadway, a few doors north of Brecker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has hitherto attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and breeches; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. 49 tf

**Albany Museum.** every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dancing, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c. sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 50tf

**300 VOLUMES** Complete, of the "Sons of Temperance and Rechabites," for sale at No. 14 and 15 Commercial Building. Price per bound copy, 75 cents.



## Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



N.Y. N.J. Ohio. Pa. Mich. Ct. W.T.

## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
 Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
 JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

## A SPLENDID PREMIUM!

That Protection in the U. S. sending us the greatest number of subscribers, in proportion to the number of its members, previous to the first day of March, 1848, will be entitled to a splendid suit of officers regalia, worth \$60. Protections intending to compete for this Prize, will please inform us of the fact. To secure this prize the whole amount must be paid in advance.

Please be particular in sending in subscriptions to write the name, county and state, in as legible a manner as possible.

All District Protectors are authorized agents for this paper. Also Editors and Postmasters.

Post-masters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of non-receptions, removals, and on all other post office business.

Agents wanted to circulate the Mechanic's Advocate in every city and village in the United States. Good encouragement given.

Two good Travelling Agents wanted, and a liberal commission allowed.

## WORLD'S CONVENTION.

"BLOW THE TRUMPET IN ZION, SANCTIFY A FAST, CALL A SOLEMN ASSEMBLY."—JOEL, 2—15.

In this wonderful age of the world when science and inventive genius are developing the resources of nature and art combined, producing the most extraordinary revolution in the facilities for improvement in knowledge, and for the production of all the necessities and enjoyments of life, we still behold millions of our fellow creatures, under the influence of debasing circumstances, living in ignorance, degradation, wretchedness and vice. Still they are our brethren; equally with ourselves were they created in the image of God; and equally with ourselves were they the objects of the Divine regard, in the offering of the precious blood of the Messiah, that by the introduction of the Holy Ghost, the law of righteousness might be written in their hearts, and their souls illumined with rays from the fountain of spiritual light, in order to their establishment in eternal life. From these suffering millions, the cry of misery appeals to all the principles of humanity, benevolence and love, for the removal of the causes of their wretchedness and woe. As this cry comes up to our ears, the breathing desire of every soul which is imbued with the spirit of Jesus, is "Teach me to feel another's woe." As this petition is offered in sincerity, the feeling of commiseration and sympathy with all the distressed, becomes an established principle in the mind, and a controlling influence in the life; resulting in a preparation for that holy prayer, which flows from the union of the spirit of Christ with the human soul—"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." The spirit of this prayer is a living principle of faithfulness, in the exercise of all christian efforts for removing the obstacles to its fulfilment out of the way, under a holy assurance, that when the obstructions which men have interposed shall be done away, the kingdom of God will come—and the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of Christ, and he will reign forever and ever.

The spirit of the Lord is evidently moving on the face of the waters; the moral sentiment of the world is becoming aroused to action and inquiry. All the subjects which relate to a man's welfare, in time or eternity, are undergoing a rigid investigation. Light is bursting upon the benighted regions of the earth; and the rights and the duties of men have become the most interesting theme of discussion throughout the world, and it is now conceded, that the physical condition of men must be established on the basis of justice and right, before the moral condition can become pure and holy. The period has arrived in which divinely enlightened minds can no more be satisfied, until that religion shall prevail, which recognizes the whole human family as one brotherhood, and which prompts its possessor, whenever the occasion is presented, to act the part of the good Samaritan.

Under these considerations a prayerful desire has arisen, that wisely appointed means may be adopted,

whereby the professors of that pure and undefiled religion, which visits the fatherless in their afflictions, may demonstrate their faith by their works; uniting in labors, in promoting such works of reform as must precede the regeneration of the moral sentiment of the world.

Wherefore the undersigned have come to the conclusion, to take upon themselves the responsibility of calling together a World's Reform Convention, to be held in the city of New York, commencing on the first Monday in June, 1848; to be composed of delegates of both sexes, chosen by the friends of Reform in all Christian lands, for the adoption of measures wisely calculated to accelerate the progress of improvement, by the abrogation of all institutions, customs and circumstances, which stand in the way of universal advancement in knowledge, virtue and happiness; preparatory to the prevalence of that religion, which gives meat to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothing the naked, and a home to the houseless stranger; and finally, giving to its possessor a home in the mansions of eternal glory.

The immediate object in calling the Convention is to unite a body of faithful and united Christian philanthropists, in a prayerful deliberation and interchange of views, in relation to the causes of the existing degradation, wretchedness and crime which abound in the world; and to issue a DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS, resulting from such deliberation, calculated to direct the efforts of the friends of humanity to the abolition of those causes, as the first step necessary to be taken for the improvement of the condition, and the elevation of the character, of the suffering millions now lying at our gates, desiring the crumbs which fall from our tables.

We believe that all who truly pray, that the kingdom of God may come, are prepared to unite in such a labor of love; and we believe that wisely-matured declaration of sentiments, issued by such a body, will meet a corresponding testimony in the conscience of every enlightened mind, which will secure to its principles a permanent establishment in the moral sentiment of the world, giving them a controlling power, in regulating the institutions, customs and laws of the nations, in a manner calculated to secure to the people the enjoyment of the bounties of God, and to guide them in the path of rectitude, in peace, hope and joy, to that bourne whence no traveller returns.

Let this proposition go to Christian philanthropists on the basis of its own merits. Let it be published in all Christian lands; and let those who subscribe to its sentiments come or send their delegates to the Convention.

To the followers of Christ there is but one alternative—either to unite in giving a Christian direction to the progressive advancement of the age, or by remaining inactive, to leave it to others to lead the way, in designating the course in which the world is to follow.

Christian brethren and sisters, it is in your power, by faithful, united labors, to bring about such a dissemination of the light of truth in the minds and consciences of the people, as will work that regeneration of the moral sentiment of the world, which is requisite to put an end to Intemperance, Slavery and War, with all the oppressions and extorsions which afflict and debase our fellow-men. Remember, we pray you, that "Whoso stoppeth his ear at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard," saying that "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin;" while "They that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, forever and ever."

A Committee of Arrangements will in due time be announced to the world. The Convention will be held. This publication is made an invitation to Christian philanthropists, to forward their names to be attached to the call. Please address, at New York.

ARNOLD BUFFUN,  
 Corresponding Secretary, pro tem.

## EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

This is a glorious motto for a young man. Aim high, scorn the low, sensual grovelling of the vulgar, and seek every hour to attain to a higher elevation in the moral scale of existence. Let no day, nay, no hour, go by without improvement; and by acquiring the habit of a regular review of the day before we lie down to sleep at night, we shall be led to be more particular through the day in order that we may congratulate ourselves on the improvement accomplished on returning to our pillow at night. Aim high, push high, ever crowd onward, and never for a moment let the tyrant sloth obtain power over you. Never think, *how shall I kill the time?* 'tis a fearful phrase; but rather think, *how can I employ these precious moments to the greatest advantage?* If it be true that there are successive stages of bliss in heaven, and that the greatest degree of intelligence will attain to the highest, how brilliant is the inducement, how constant should our motive be, Excelsior! Excelsior!—Rambler.

## SECURE THE FIRST NUMBERS.

There is no doubt that many will wish to secure the whole series of Tales and other matters from the commencement of the present volume, but as we shall retain but a small portion of the edition of our first numbers, we can not engage to supply any "back numbers," after two or three weeks from the date of this number. It is therefore advisable for all who would secure so valuable a volume at a low price, to send their subscriptions immediately.

Now is the time to form clubs for Vol. II of the Advocate. Any person who *trys* can get up a club of six or thirteen. Every person is capable of exerting some influence. Will not the Mechanics of our country put forth some exertions in our behalf?

PROSPECTUS OF THE  
 Second Vol. of the Mechanic's Advocate.

JOHN TANNER Editor..

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be published weekly, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The publisher, in presenting the Prospectus for another volume of the *Advocate*, returns his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the patronage bestowed upon the first volume, and pledges himself to renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of the same.

We have secured the services of J. S. WASHBURN, so long and favorably known to the Mechanics of this state, as a regular contributor, and made several other new arrangements which we are confident will meet the approbation of all.

We have also engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. Reasoning from the past, we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsman.

Each number will contain a vast amount of interesting matter, among which may be enumerated, a List of American Patents, as issued from the Patent office—*notices of Scientific and Mechanical Progress*—new inventions—news of the week—&c.

We intend to make our paper the *Mechanic's Advocate*, in its widest and most legitimate sense, to deal in an earnest and business like manner with the Claims of Industry. All human interests, combining human endeavors and social growth, require organizing, and LABOR the grandest of all human interests, requires it now. But how is this to be attempted? Take this question deeply to heart, and answer: May we not all do something? The *Mechanic's Advocate* will at least contribute its quota by opening freely its pages to all those who will seek to aid in the solution of this mighty problem.—How shall we elevate labor?

We also propose to make the *Mechanic's Advocate* a zealous defender of the rights of the working man, by affording him correct and early information on all subjects connected with his interests, by interesting itself in his HOME, and in developing all the capacities of his nature.

We shall also have one moral purpose in view, viz: to instamp the beautiful sentiment of Pope on the heart of every Mechanic:

"Honor and Shame from no condition rise,  
 Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

TERMS.—One dollar per annum, invariably in advance. No agent is authorized to vary from these terms. Address JOHN TANNER, No. 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.

## GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—CLUBBING.

With a view to extend the circulation and usefulness of THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, we will furnish it to clubs, through the Post Office, at the following extraordinary low rates:

SIX COPIES, one year,..... \$5 00  
 THIRTEEN COPIES,..... 10 00  
 TWENTY-EIGHT COPIES,..... 20 00

To secure THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE at the above rates, the full amount must be paid in advance. Remittances may be sent through the post office with entire safety.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An active Local Agent, in every town and village in the United States. Good references required and good encouragement given.